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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERRORISM REVIEW

JUNE 1997

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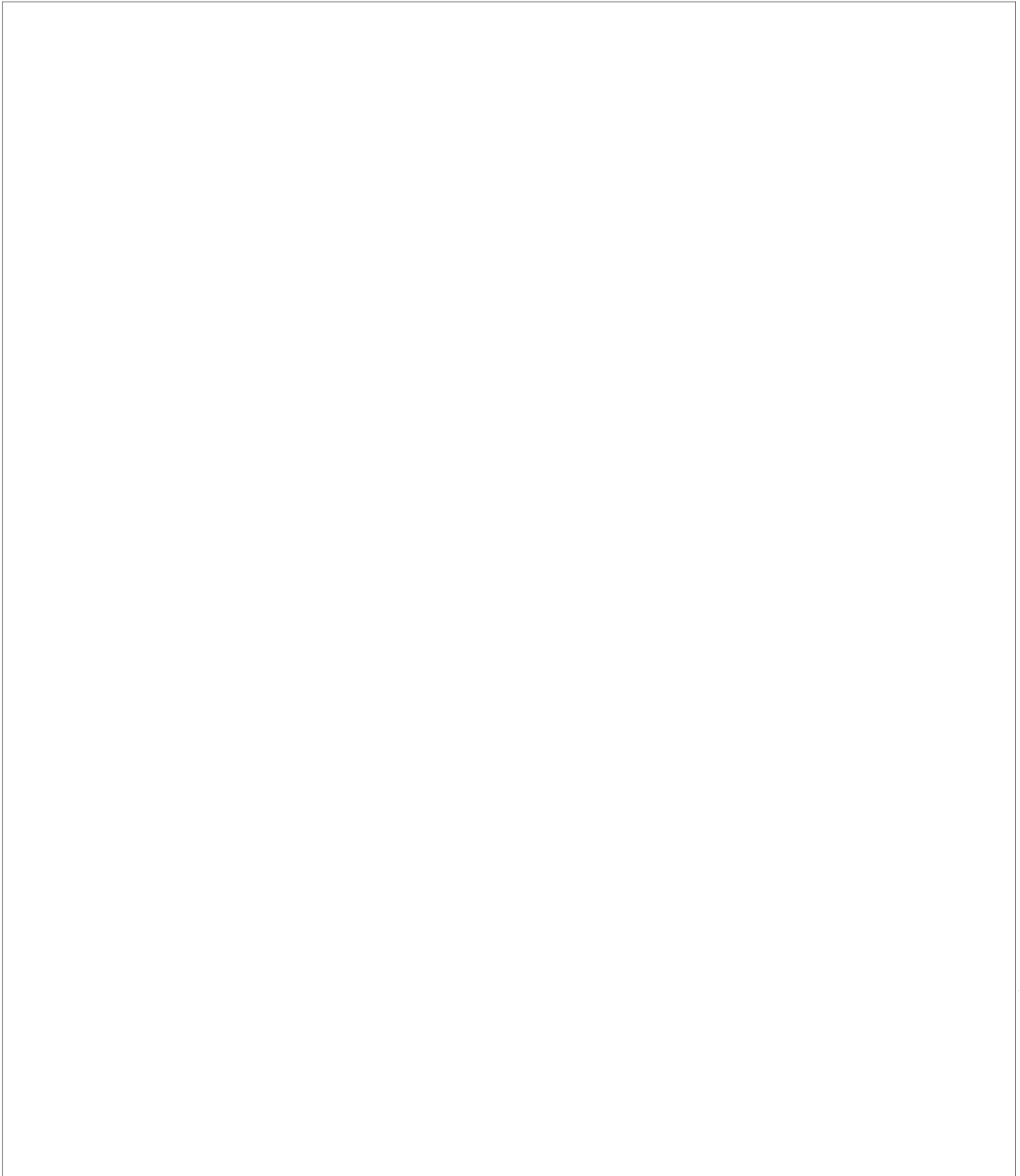
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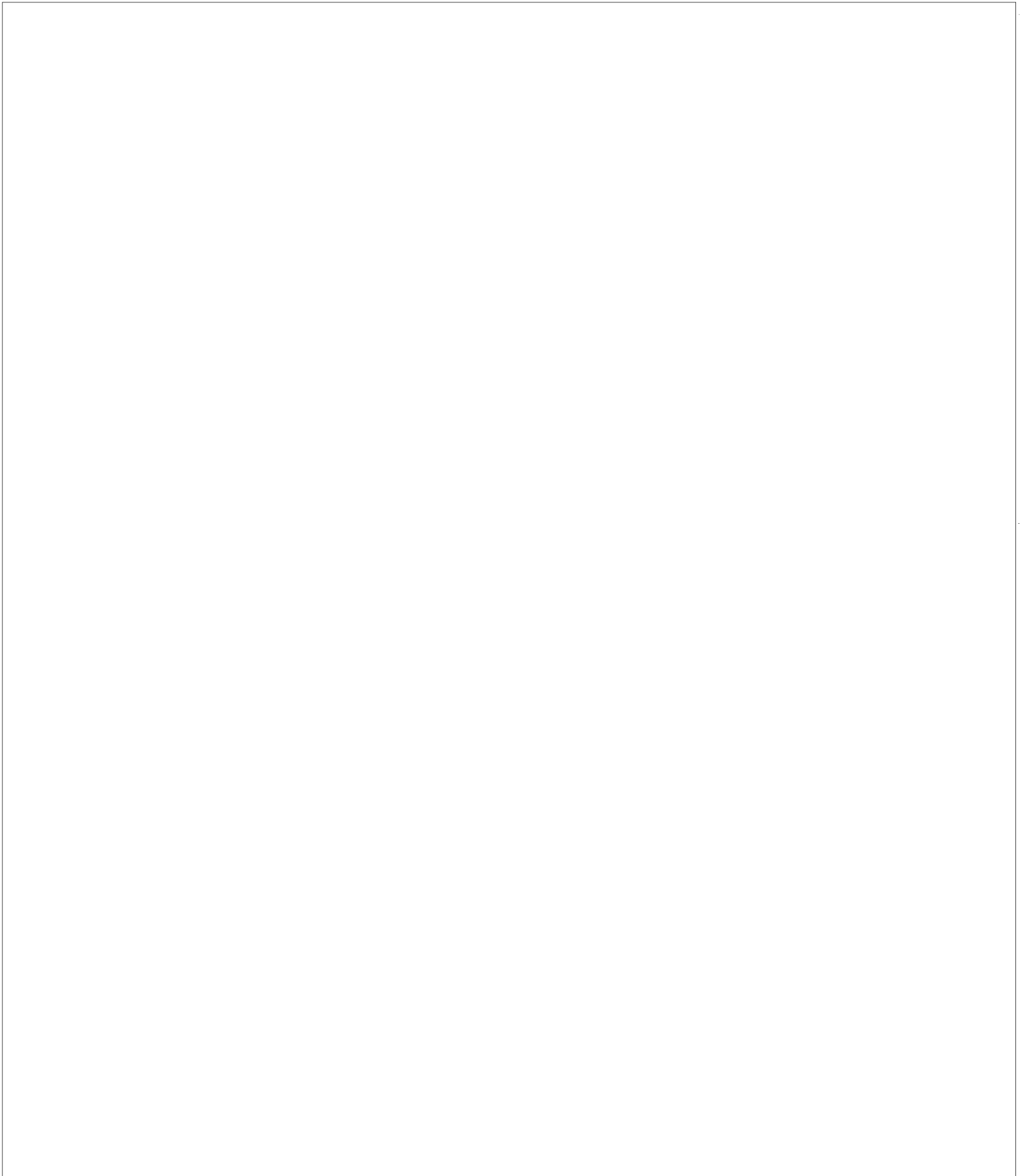
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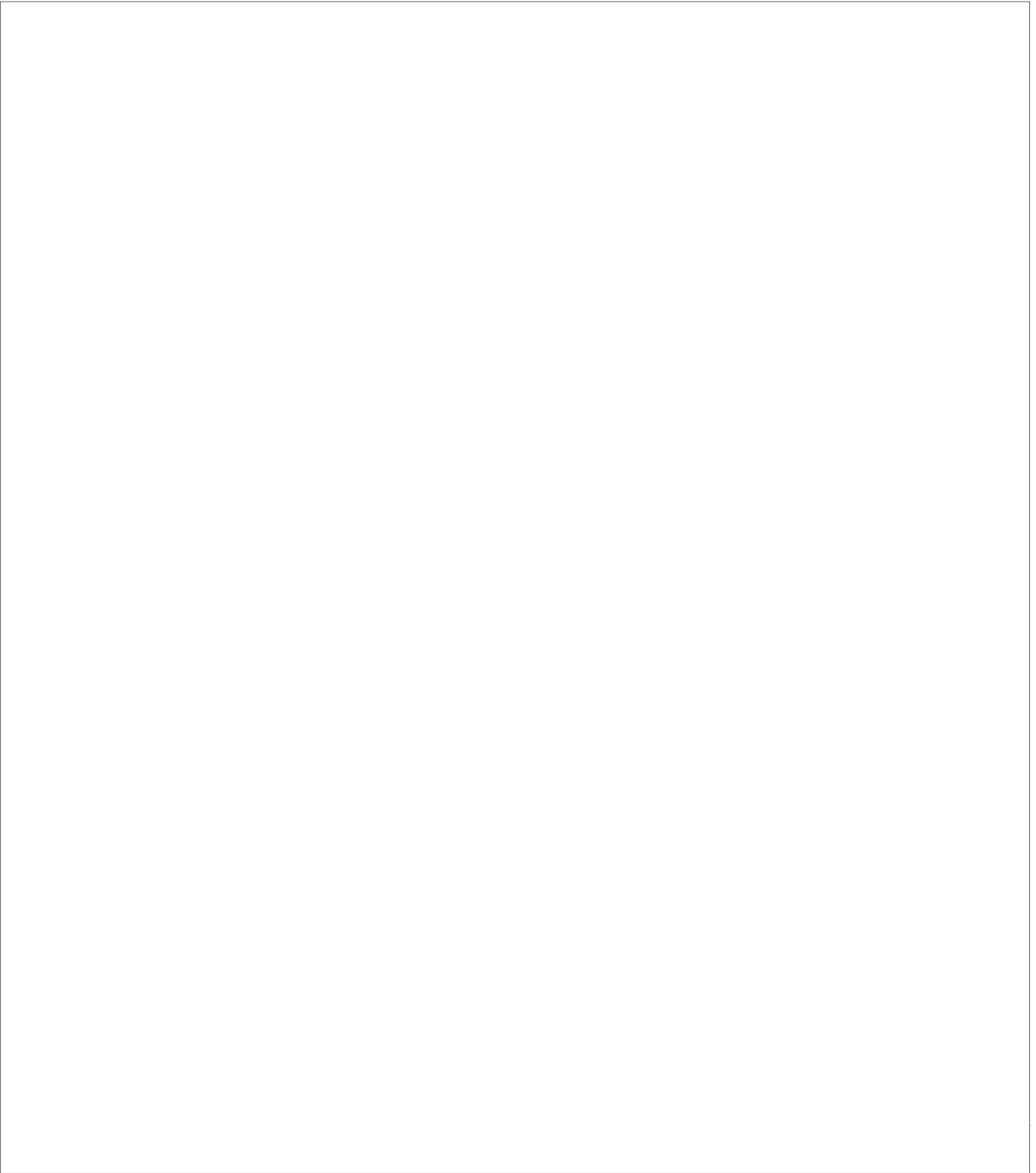


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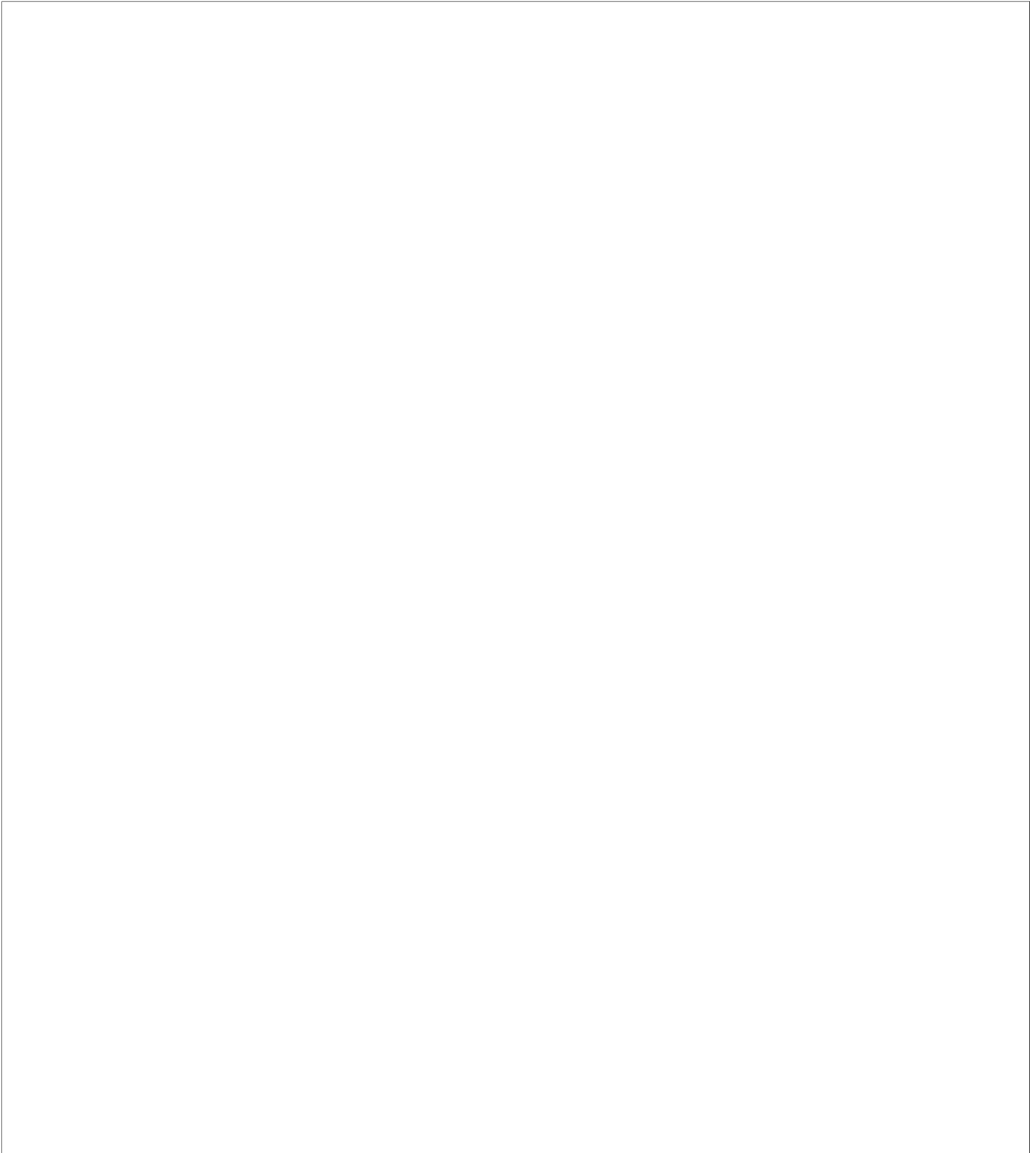
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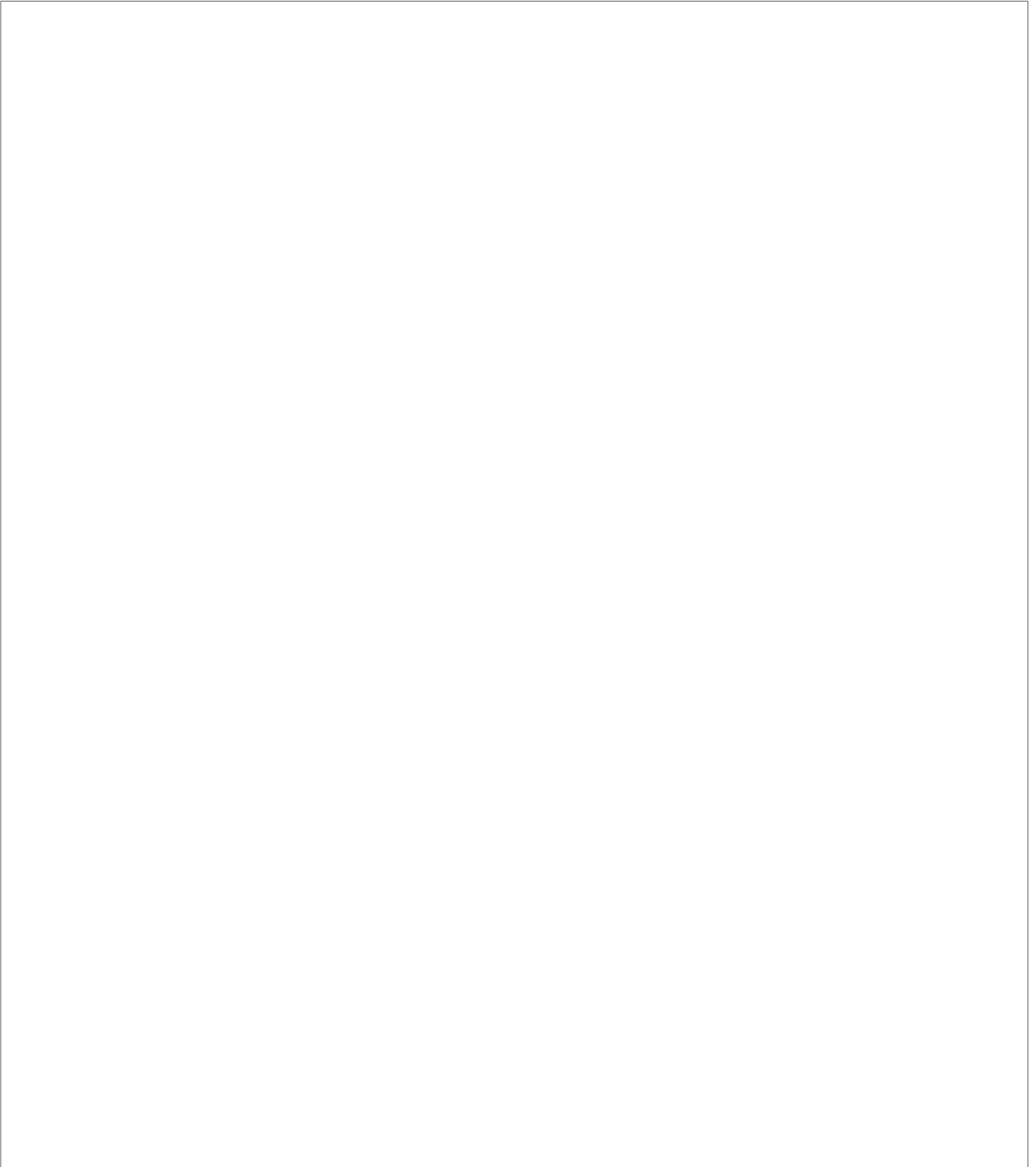
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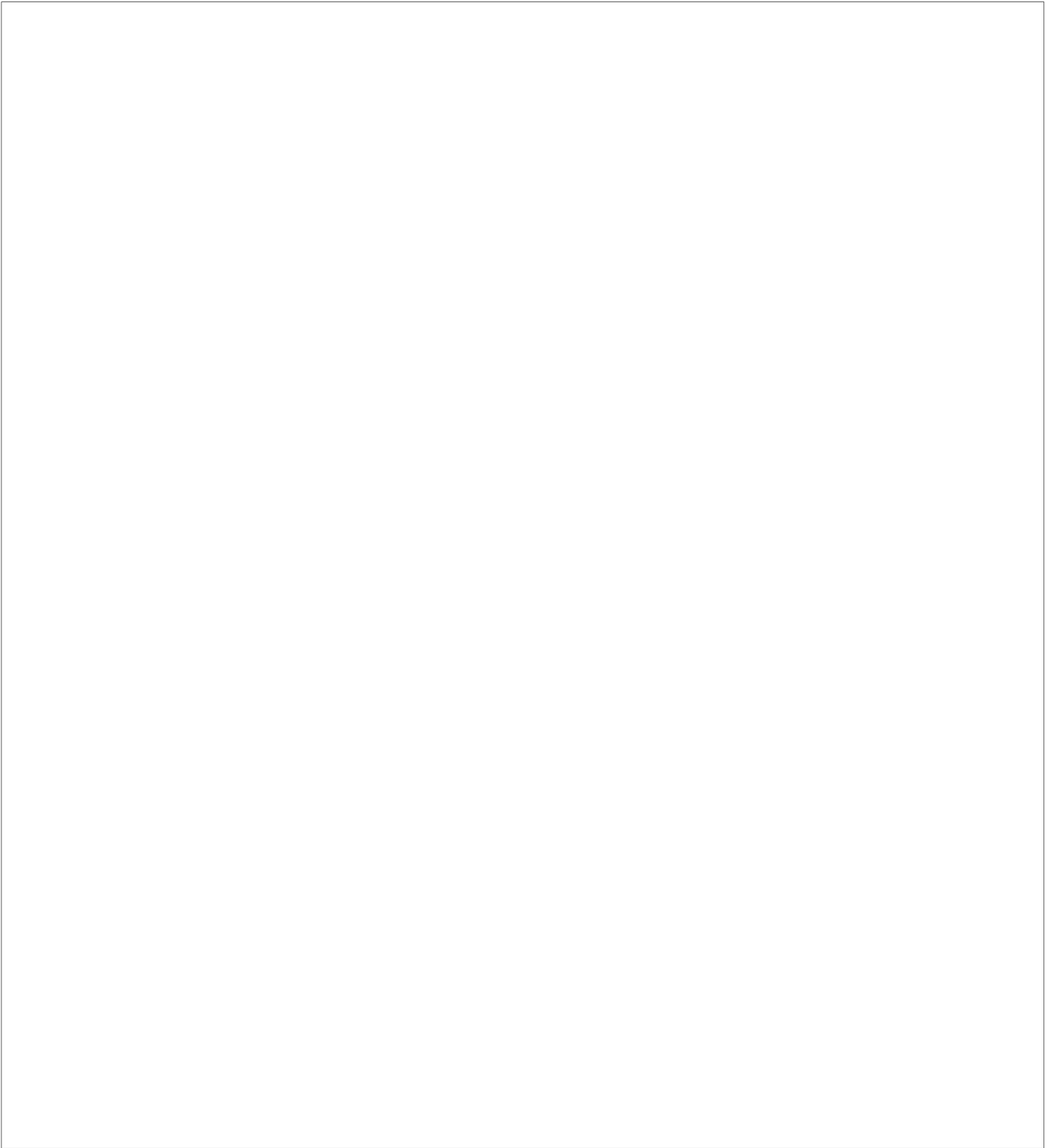
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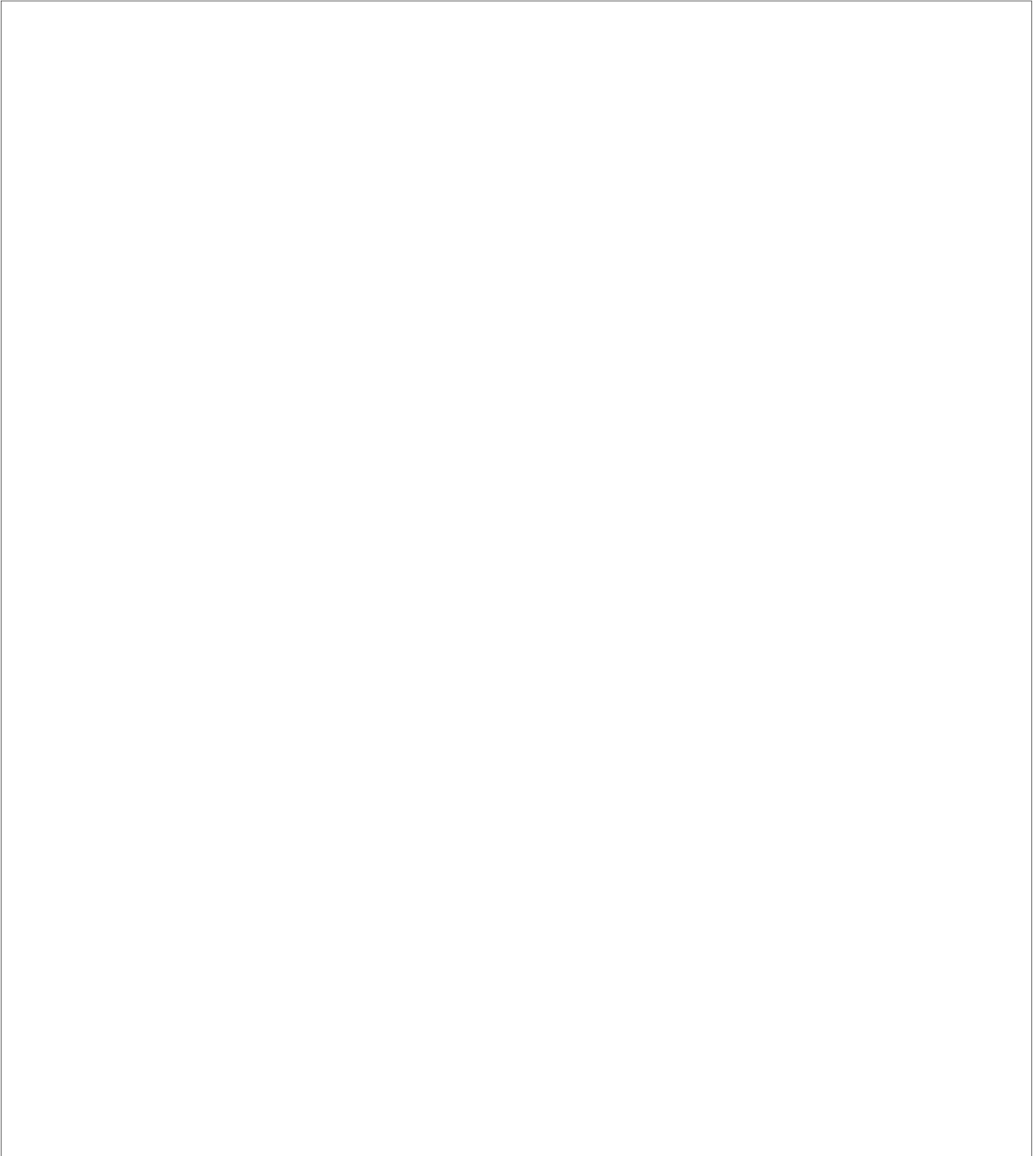
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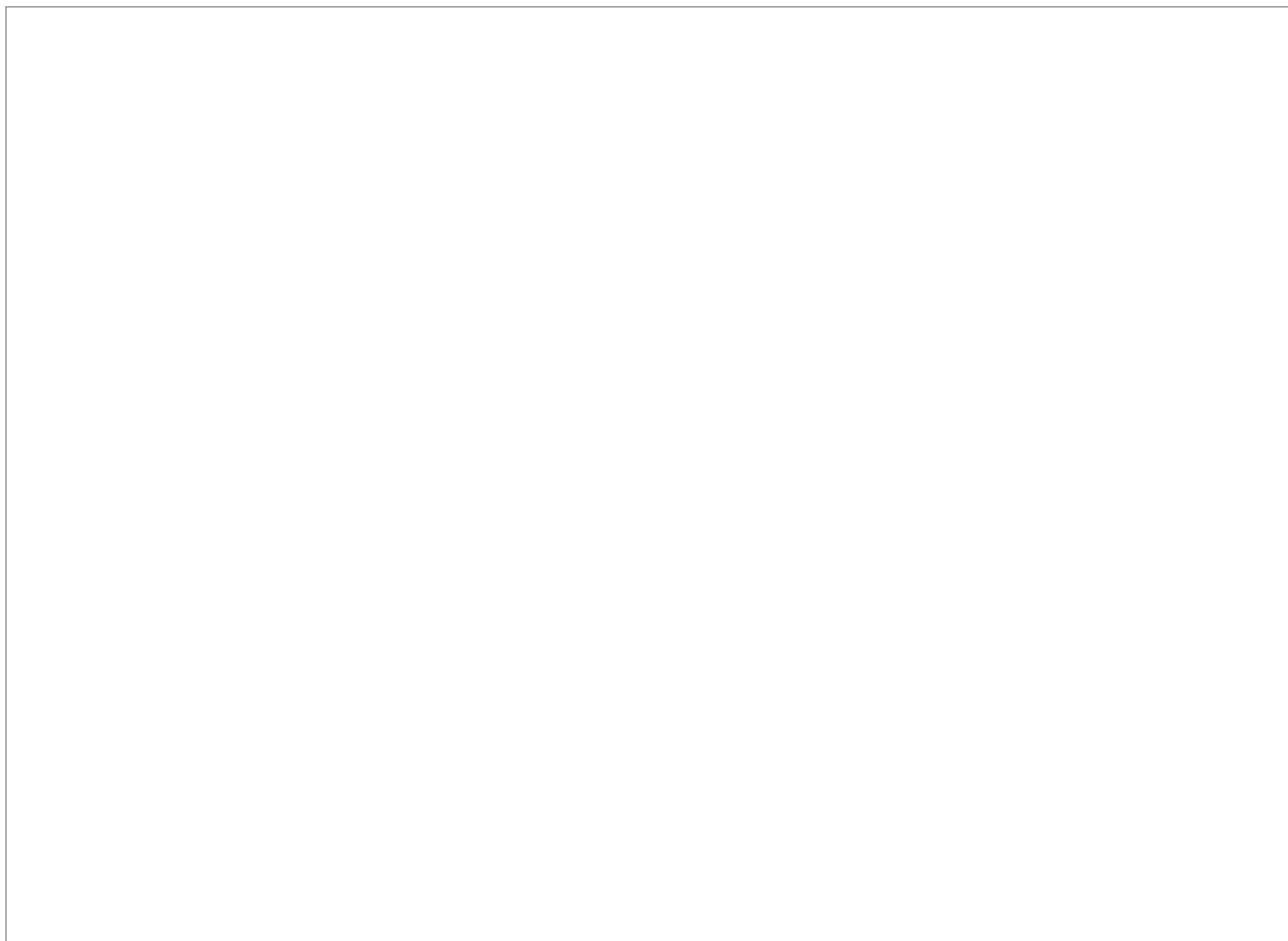
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Highlights



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The Terrorism Diary for July and August

Below is a compendium of July and August dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

1 July 1867	Canada. Dominion Day.
3 July 1988	Iran. USS Vincennes shoots down Iran Air Flight 655 in Persian Gulf.
4 July 1776	United States. Independence Day.
4 July 1946	Philippines. Republic Day (date on which the Philippines became an independent republic).
5 July 1962	Algeria. Independence Day.
9 July 1929	Morocco. Birthday of King Hassan II.
10 July 1978	Mauritania. Armed Forces Day (commemorates military coup).
12 July 1690	Northern Ireland. Orangemen's Day (Protestants march to commemorate victory in Battle of the Boyne).
14 July 1789	France. Bastille Day.
14 July 1958	Iraq. Republic Day (Army coup d'etat that overthrew monarchy and established republic).
15 July 1946	Brunei. Sultan's birthday.
17 July 1968	Iraq. Revolution Day (Ba'th Party coup).
20 July 1974	Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot Peace and Freedom Day (commemorates intervention by Turkish forces).
23 July 1952	Egypt. National Day (commemorates military coup ousting King Farouk).
23 July 1970	Oman. Accession Day of Sultan Qaboos.
25 July 1957	Tunisia. Proclamation of republic.
26 July 1956	Egypt. Nationalization of Suez Canal.
28 July 1821	Peru. Independence Day.

28 July 1989	Lebanon. Abduction by Israel of Hizballah cleric Shaykh Ubayd.
31 July	Spain, France. St. Ignatius' Day (patron saint of Basques).
31 July 1969	Spain, France. Founding of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA).
2 August 1990	Iraq/Kuwait. Iraq invades Kuwait.
6 August 1825	Bolivia. Independence Day.
6 August 1966	United Arab Emirates. Accession Day of Shaykh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nayhan, Emir of Abu Dhabi.
11 August 1952	Jordan. Accession Day for King Hussein.
12 August 1689	Northern Ireland. Protestant commemorative marches mark day apprentice boys locked gates of Derry against James II's forces.
13 August 1984	Morocco/Libya. Union established.
14 August 1947	Pakistan. Independence Day.
15 August 1947	India. Independence Day.
15 August 1964	Colombia. Pro-Castro guerrilla movement the National Liberation Army (ELN) begins armed struggle.
15 August 1971	Bahrain. Independence Day.
20 August 1953	Morocco. King's and People's Revolution.
31 August 1978	Libya/Shia World. Lebanese Shia cleric Imam Musa Sadr disappears in Libya.



Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

Africa

22 March

Nigeria: Armed members of the Ijaw community, protesting the redrawing of regional government boundaries, occupied Shell Oil buildings in the Niger Delta and held hostage 127 Nigerian employees of the Anglo-Dutch-owned Shell Oil Company. The protesters released 18 hostages on 25 March and the remaining 109 on 27 March.

Asia

30 March

Cambodia: Unknown assailants threw four grenades into a political demonstration in Phnom Penh, killing 16 persons and wounding over 100 others. Among the injured were a US citizen from the International Republican Institute, a Chinese journalist from the Xinhua News Agency, and opposition leader Sam Rainsy, who led some 200 supporters of his Khmer National Party in the demonstration against the governing Cambodian People's Party

Eurasia

31 March

Bosnia and Herzegovina: A handgrenade detonated outside an International Police Task Force member's home in Banja Luka, causing minor damage. No one claimed responsibility.

11-12 April

Bosnia and Herzegovina: An assailant planted approximately 23 landmines underneath a bridge that was part of Pope John Paul II's motorcade route in Sarajevo. Police discovered and defused the landmines a few hours before the Pope's arrival. No one claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect Muslim extremists, local bombmakers, or two Bosnian extremist groups.

27 April

Czech Republic: An explosion on a window parapet at the Peruvian Embassy in Prague caused minor damage. A few days later the embassy received a letter signed by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)-Europe Section claiming responsibility and calling for Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's death. The group justified its attack by stating it was in reaction to the Peruvian Government's killing of MRTA members at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima on 22 April.

28 April

Russia: *In Grozny, Chechnya, assailants kidnapped the son of late Georgian President Zviad Gamsakhurdia. He was freed the same day when police pursued the abductors' vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.*

Europe

25 March

Netherlands: *Unknown assailants set fire to a home in a Turkish neighborhood in The Hague, killing a mother and her five children and causing extensive damage. No one claimed responsibility, but members or sympathizers of the Turkish Grey Wolves or the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) are suspected.*

4 April

Greece: *Bomb disposal experts defused an explosive device left outside the Alitalia Airlines office near Athens International Airport. The Fighting Guerrilla Formation claimed responsibility.*

12 April

United Kingdom: *Arsonists set fire to a Mormon Church in Lisburn, Northern Ireland, causing minor damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility.*

17 April

Greece: *Authorities defused an explosive device found at the entrance to a Lancia car dealership in Athens. The Fighting Guerrilla Formation claimed responsibility for the attempted bombing, stating that they were protesting Italian military intervention in neighboring Albania.*

Latin America

29 March

Venezuela: *Five members of the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board kidnapped a Venezuelan cattle rancher, in Zulia. As the rancher, who is the god-parent of Venezuela's president, entered his house the guerrillas cut the electricity, arrested him in the name of their organization, and fled with him to Colombia.*

31 March

Colombia: *Guerrillas (probably ELN) dynamited the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline causing an oil spill in Arauca Department.*

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1 April

Venezuela: *Some 30 ELN guerrillas killed two Venezuelan naval officers in El Ripial, Apure State.* The officers were part of a patrol group sailing on a river located along the Venezuelan shore when the guerrillas opened fire on them.

8 April

Colombia: *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia guerrillas bombed a rail line at a mining complex in Cerrejon.* The explosion derailed 27 rail cars, spilling 2,700 tons of coal and 3,700 gallons of diesel fuel, and damaged 550 yards of rail line. The mine is operated under concession by Intercor, a subsidiary of Exxon Corporation

26 April

Peru: *Unidentified assailants attacked an International Committee of the Red Cross Committee office in Lima, causing an undetermined amount of damage.*

1 May

Colombia: *ELN guerrillas dynamited a section of the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline in Carmen, causing all pumping operations to cease.*

Middle East

27 March

Yemen: *Yemeni tribesmen kidnapped four German tourists returning to Sanaa from Ma'rib.* A letter reportedly was sent to the German Embassy threatening to kill the hostages if the Yemeni Government did not pay a ransom of five million German marks. On 6 April the tribesmen released the hostages. No ransom was paid.

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—May 1997

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia

India

People's War Group guerrillas detonated a landmine on 17 May in the Behbubnagar District of Andhra Pradesh State, killing five policemen and wounding another.

Sri Lanka

On 11 May in Morawewa, in eastern Trincomalee District, 400 *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)* guerrillas attacked a police post, killing 14 policemen and seven civilians, and wounding 14 other policemen and five civilians. The *LTTE* used firearms, mortars, and rocket-propelled grenades and burned station-owned motorcycles and jeeps.

Eurasia

Tajikistan

An assailant threw a handgrenade at Tajik President Emomali Rahmonov and his entourage on 30 April while they were headed to a theater in Khujand (Khodzents) to honor a local university. The blast killed a student and a teacher and injured the president, and some 58 others, including government officials. Authorities arrested the assailant at the scene.

Europe

Spain

Assailants shot and killed an off-duty policeman at a Zierbana restaurant on 3 May. The *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* organization is probably responsible.

Turkey

In Istanbul, two gunmen shot and wounded the mayor of Kucukcekmece on 8 May. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Militants fired rockets at several government buildings in Derik and Mardin Province on 19 May, causing minor damage. The *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* is suspected.

On 20 May two gunmen opened fire on a bus traveling between Hani and Diyarbakir, killing two passengers and wounding seven others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but the *PKK* is suspected.

United Kingdom

Authorities defused a bomb in a Catholic neighborhood in Belfast, Northern Ireland, on 7 May. No one claimed responsibility, but police suspect a loyalist paramilitary group planted the device.

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On 9 May, *Irish National Liberation Army (INLA)* gunmen shot and killed an off-duty policeman in a pub in Belfast. []

Militants abducted and killed a Catholic man on 13 May in Bellaghy, Northern Ireland. Police believe the perpetrators acted in revenge for the killing of an off-duty policeman on 9 May []

Latin America

Colombia

On 3 May in Tolima, *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* guerrillas shot and killed eight peasants []

Peru

In Santa Lucia on 5 May, *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* guerrillas shot and killed the sister of a policeman who works in the counterterrorist department, and injured her child. []

On 15 May *SL* guerrillas detonated a car bomb in front of a police station in Lima, wounding 25 people including eight police officers, and causing major damage to the police station, adjoining offices, a market, and a hospital. []

The *SL* is suspected in a gasoline bomb explosion in a movie theater in Lima on 20 May, causing minor damage but no injuries. Two other incendiary devices failed to explode. []

Venezuela

On 16 May four armed men kidnapped and killed a politician in Urena municipality (near San Cristobal). *National Liberation Army (ELN)* and the *FARC* both operate in that area. []

Middle East

Algeria

On 2 May two car bombs exploded within 10 minutes of each other near two hotels and a cafe in Bouttanifia (near Mascara), killing 15 persons and injuring 23 others. The *Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* may be responsible. []

[]

Militants armed with knives and hatchets massacred 30 villagers in Chebli, near Blida, on 14 May. The attackers destroyed homes as they left the scene. The *GIA* is suspected. []

A bomb explosion under a car parked outside a secondary school in Algiers on 16 May, killed five persons and injured 32 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but the *GIA* may be responsible []